Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1643.] PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 14, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-ſtreet, / Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-ſtreet.
Tueſday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 ſouth Front-ſtreet. / Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-ſtreet.
Wedneſday { Afternoon—Peter Benſon, No. 74 ſouth Third-ſtreet.
Thurſday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. / Afternoon—John Connelly.
Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. / Afternoon—John Connelly.
Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benſon.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before diſpoſed of at private ſale)

ON Monday the firſt day of January next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee Houſe, in Philadelphia, Twenty-Six Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty acres of LAND, in the State of New-York, between the northern bounds of Pennſylvania and the Suſquehanna, now, or late in the townſhips of Hamden and Warren, and county of Montgomery. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale; for the reſidue credit of one, two and three months, will be given, on intereſt and good ſecurity.

Dec. 4. 3tawtS.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before diſpoſed of at private ſale)

ON Monday the firſt day of January next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee Houſe, in Philadelphia, Forty Thouſand Nine Hundred and Thirty-Nine acres of LAND in Green county, Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, on the Waters of Fiſh and Wheeling Creek, and ten Mile Run. Theſe lands are fertile, well timbered and abound in coal; they were ſold ten years ago for 5s. per acre, patented early in 1787, except 3,700, which were patented in 1792; the greateſt part of them were ſurveyed in 1783.

This tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage—about 19 miles from the town of Waſhington, and from 14 to 16 from the villages of Greenſburgh and Wheeling. One fourth of the purchaſe money is to be paid at the time of ſale; for the reſidue a credit of one, two, and three months will be given, on intereſt and good ſecurity.

Dec. 1. 3tawtJ

NOW LANDING,

From on board the ſhip Farmer, lying at Harper's Wharf,

Claret in hhds.

Ditto in caſes
Sauterne Wine in do.

For Sale, apply to

John Whiteſide & Co.
No. 138, Market-ſtreet.

Alſo, on hand,
Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Fine old Antigua Rum
A few caſes of Claret, of a ſuperior quality.

november 29. §

To be Sold,

The time of a Negro Boy,

About fifteen years of age, has ſeven years yet to ſerve; he is an excellent houſe ſervant, active and healthy. Enquire of the Printer.

December 2. d2w

To Gentlemen who intend ſpending the Winter in the City.

ROOMS to LET,

WITH or without Board—at No. 114, corner of Sixth and Race Streets. The ſituation agreeable—and vicinity has been free from the late contagion. Oct. 27.—dtf

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleaſure and reſpect, returns her ſincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement ſhe has received during four years reſidence in Philadelphia; and aſſures her friends and the public, ſo far from intending to decline her ſchool, ſhe has made a ſuperior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her ſcholars.—Every branch of uſeful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and maſters excelling in their reſpective profeſſions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mſtf

The ſituation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extenſive garden and lot of ground adjoining the houſe.

This Day Publiſhed,

And to be ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Obſervations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of "The Hiſtory of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION againſt *ALEXANDER HAMILTON,* Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication preſents a conciſe ſtatement of the baſe means practiſed by the Jacobins of the United States to aſperſe the characters of thoſe perſons who are conſidered as hoſtile to their diſorganizing ſchemes. It alſo contains the correſpondence between Mr. Hamilton and Meſſrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the ſubject of the documents aforeſaid, and a ſeries of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the reſult of a daring conſpiracy on the part of the latter and his aſſociates to extort money.

☞ A diſcount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholeſale purchaſers, for CASH. Orders to be addreſſed to Mr. YOUNG.

Auguſt 25.

Landing,

From on board the ſhip Edward, at Walnut-ſtreet Wharf,

London particular Madeira Wine,

of a ſuperior quality, For Sale by the ſubſcriber.

Robert Andrews.

november 3. eotf

TO BE SOLD,

Or Exchanged for Property in the Country,

That three ſtory Brick Houſe,

No. 157, north Third ſtreet. Apply at the office of this Gazette. nov 29- w&s4w

For Londonderry,

The American Ship
BOSTON PACKET,
COPPERTHWAIT, Maſter,

NOW lying at Mifflin's Wharf, near Vine-ſtreet—Has elegant accommodations for paſſengers—will ſail, weather permitting, on or about the 10th inſt. having all her cargo engaged ready to go on board. For paſſage only, apply to the captain.

Smith & Ridgway,
No 4, North Water ſtreet, or to
Iſaac Harvey, Jun.
No. 5, South Water ſtreet.

December 1 §10t

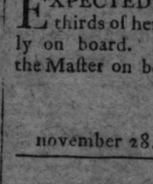
For Amſterdam,

The Ship
EDWARD,
James Wickham, *Maſter,*

EXPECTED to ſail in a few days, having two thirds of her cargo already engaged, and nearly on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board, at Hamilton's wharf, or to

John Donnaldſon,
No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.

november 28. d8t



THE SHIP
COMMERCE,
Captain RICHARD WAISTCOAT,

From Liverpool is now diſcharging at Morris's wharf, near the Drawbridge, where owners of goods on freight, will pleaſe ſpeedily to ſend their permits. Said veſſel will directly after take in freight on very low terms for Boſton. Apply to the captain, or to

Iſaac Harvey, jun.
No. 5, South Water Street.

A few tons of ſtone, or ſand ballaſt wanted.—Apply as above. november 27—§10t.

For Amſterdam,

The Ship
FARMER,
JOHN M'COLLOM, Maſter;

WILL ſail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board, at Walnut-ſtreet wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is Landing, out of the ſaid Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,

Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter caſks
Claret in caſes, of a ſuperior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunille, } Wines in caſes
Prunes in boxes

november 24. §

For Liverpool,

The copper bottomed Ship
Hamburg Packet,
Captain SILAS SWAIN.

A Large proportion of her cargo being ready to go on board, is expected to ſail on or about Sunday, the 3d of December.

For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Captain on board, at Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, or to

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

november 22. §

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP
Sally Butler,
Captain CHISHOLM,

A new veſſel, with excellent accommodations for paſſengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who have to diſpoſe of,
A ſmall invoice of GLAUBER SALTS
INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

november 18. §

RUNDLE & LEECH,

Have juſt received, and have for Sale, at No. 9, Walnut-ſtreet,

Liverpool and St. Ubes SALT

Do. beſt houſe COALS
Queens' WARE in caſes, aſſorted
Bourdeaux BRANDY of an excellent quality
Do. CLARET in caſes, do.

THEY HAVE ALSO
For SALE or CHARTER,
THE SHIP
PEGGY,

Burthen 225 tons, in excellent condition, and may be ſent to ſea with little expence or delay.

LIKEWISE,
THE BRIG
WILLIAM,

Burthen 201 tons,

november 16. §

For Sale or Charter,

The faſt ſailing brig
TWO BROTHERS,

Lying at Gurling's wharf, an excellent ſingle deck'd veſſel, burthen about 1600 barrels—not twelve months old, and in compleat order. For terms apply to the maſter on board, or to

Joſeph Anthony & Co.

nov. d1w.

Port and Madeira Wine,

Now Landing,

By ſhip Edward, from Madeira, and Betſey and Peggy, from Oporto, in Pipes and Hogſheads,

For ſale by
PETER BLIGHT.

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,
The Ship

AMITY,

Four thouſand barrels burthen, in excellent order—ready to take in a cargo—about three years old.

LIKEWISE,

The Schooner INDUSTRY,

Burthen 800 barrels, ready alſo to receive a cargo—and a quantity of

Jamaica Rum and Sugars,

Juſt landed from the above veſſels at South ſtreet wharf. co1m. Nov. 1.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE BRIGANTINE
SUKEY,
WILLIAM WESTON, Maſter.

A ſtrong good veſſel, about two hundred tons, to ſail with all convenient ſpeed, a great part of her cargo engaged—now lying at Willing and Francis's wharf. For freight or paſſage, apply to the captain, or

JOHN SKYRIN,
Landenberger's wharf.

Who wants to Charter.

A VESSEL of about three hundred tons.

nov 18. §

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow
GOOD HOPE,

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-ſtreet.

Who have for ſale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Liſbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf.

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,
At their STORES on Walnut ſtreet Wharf,

Havannah Sugars, white and brown

25 hhds. Jamaica do.
3000 pieces of broad Nankeens
Imperial Tea, in quarters and eighths of cheſts
Quickſilver in tubs
Madeira Wine in pipes and hogſheads
Teneriffe Wine in pipes
Old red Port Wine in hogſheads
Sail Canvaſs, aſſorted, No. 1 to 8
8 caſes of Manchester Goods, conſiſting of Dimities, Muſlinets, Ginghams, Thickſetts, Corduroys, &c.
200 crates Queens' Ware, aſſorted
Nails, aſſorted
Black quart Bottles
Yellow Ocre in caſks
A quantity of writing Slates, ſlate Ink Stands, &c.
100 quarter caſks Gun Powder

They have alſo for SALE or CHARTER,
The ſhip MOLLY, burthen 340 tons, a good veſſel, and completely fitted.
The brig AMAZON, burthen 1300 barrels, may be ready for ſea in a few days.

The whole of the above veſſels to be ſeen at Walnut ſtreet Wharf. § *nov.* 10.

URIAH SMITH,

No. 20, north Third ſtreet—HAS FOR SALE,
A neat and general aſſortment of

Broad Cloths, Kerſeymeres, Napt and Drab Coatings.

ALSO,
A variety of Gentlemens' faſhionable fancy Waiſtcoating, ſilk Hoſiery, &c.

December 5. *cod2w

Chocolate and Muſtard,

of a ſuperior quality manufactured,

GINGER and Pepper, ground; ſhelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red, Port and Liſbon Wine, ſuitable for exportation or home conſumption.

The higheſt price given for Muſtard-Seed.

Alſo for ſale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fuſtians, Shawls, &c, for ſale by

JOHN HAWORTH,
No. 98, ſouth Front-ſtreet.

nov. 27. m.&th.t.1J.

BEEF.

Prime Beef, fit for India voyages, for ſale by

WILLIAM SHEAFF,
No. 168, High-ſtreet.

Alſo, about fifteen hundred weight of Bees-Wax. dtf Nov. 25, 1797.

Landing this day,

From on board the ſchooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Maſter,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY
George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

James & Richard Smith,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have removed their ſtore to No. 54, *South Front ſtreet,* next door to Edward Fox's Auction Room, where they have at this time for ſale, a large and general aſſortment of

European & Eaſt India Goods,

Many of which are juſt imported in the Clothier, William Penn, &c. &c.

Oct. 27. §

NOW LANDING,

At South-ſtreet Wharf,

The Cargo of the Ship Concord,

Captain Thompſon, from Batavia.
About 300 tons firſt quality Java Coffee (the whole having been ſelected)
80 tons Java Sugar, in canniſters and bags
10 legures of old Arrack
Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves

FOR SALE BY
PETER BLIGHT.

Who alſo offers For Sale,
Juſt landed from ſhip Amity, from Jamaica.
209 hhds Jamaica Sugar, and
170 do. do. Rum.

november 23. d6w

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inſt. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars,* at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars,* where check books are kept for regiſtering and examining in theſe, the City of Waſhington, No. II. and Paterſon Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The buſineſs of a BROKER, in buying and ſelling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, diſcounting Bills and Notes of Hand, ſale of Lands, Houſes, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

november 15. §

A Fifty Dollar Bank Note,

Of the Bank of the United States, was loſt on Saturday laſt, between the Bank of the United States and the Horſe market—If an honeſt perſon has found it, and will leave it with the Printer hereof; they ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

December 11. eod3t

Bank of North America.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for twelve Directors, for the enſuing year, will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 8th of January next, at ten o'clock.

RICHARD WELLS, *Caſhier.*

December 11. dt8thJ

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the election for Preſident and Managers, for the enſuing year, will be held at the company's office, on the firſt Monday in January next, at 100'clock, A.M.

WM. MOORE SMITH, *Sec'ry.*

December 11. mw&ſt1ſtmJ

Schuylkill and Suſquehanna Canal.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the election for Preſident and Managers for the enſuing year, will be held at the company's office, on the firſt Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Dec. 11. mw&ſt1ſtmJ

☞ Thoſe who are Creditors of the late firm of ERASMUS JACKSON & Co. or of J. MUSSI, are requeſted to attend at a meeting to be held on Tueſday the 12th inſt. at M'Shane's Tavern, in Third Street between Market and Mulberry Street, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

December 11 2t

New Aſſembly Room,

South Fourth ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets.

Mr, FRANCIS,
OF THE NEW-THEATRE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his ſcholars and the public in general, that his Academy for Dancing will commence, for the ſeaſon, on Thurſday, December 13, at the above

ELEGANT ROOM;

When he hopes to receive the continuance of their accuſtomed patronage, which it will be his unremitting endeavor to deſerve.

The days of teaching for his young pupils are Thurſdays and Saturdays, from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till 6, and from 6 till 9, for thoſe of a more advanced age.

As an accommodation to thoſe living in this vicinage, Mr. FRANCIS intends to inſtruct a ſmall party of children on Wedneſday and Friday afternoons, at his houſe.

Diſtinct from the Practiſing Balls, Mr. FRANCIS will have four private ſelect Subſcription Balls.

Private teaching, either at the Academy, or his houſe.

Mr. FRANCIS's firſt Practiſing Ball will be on Tueſday, 19th Dec. at the New Aſſembly Room.

Ladies and Gentlemen's tickets to be had, by applying to Mr. F. as uſual.

For further particulars, enquire of Mr. F. No. 70, north Eighth ſtreet. Dec. 11—mwf.tf

MUSIC.

J. L. LENZ,
Teacher of Vocal and inſtrumental Muſic,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen, from whom he received a very liberal encouragement ſince his reſidence in this city, and reſpectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that, in conſequence of the requeſt of ſome of his friends, he has opened a Muſical School at his houſe in Spruce Street No 174, where he will teach on the Piano forte, Violin &c. &c.—He deems it unneceſſary to enlarge upon the advantages the learner will derive from an inſtitution of this kind; he will only ſay, that attention and zeal are much excited in an aſſembly, where numbers are in purſuit of the ſame object. His arrangement is ſuch, that an interference of the the different ſexes will be avoided. Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who cannot make it convenient to attend at his ſchool, he will wait upon at their houſes.——Applications will be thankfully received at his houſe, where his terms and further particulars may be known.

Dec. 7. *1weod

Samuel Pleaſants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-ſtreet,

HAVE received a ſupply of Seaſonable GOODS, which they are now opening for ſale, on reaſonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

All Perſons

Having any demands againſt the Eſtate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, on or before the firſt day of January next enſuing and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are ſolicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Adminiſtratrix.

nov. 29 1797. §

Muſical Inſtrument Manufactory,

167, Arch-ſtreet.

TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.

HARPER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for ſale, a few of his new invented, and much admired ſide board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent ſwell, ſonopahant and French harp ſtop, which for ſenſibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, ſimplicity and durability of conſtruction, the ſuperiority of which he flatters himſelf, a ſingle trial will convince the unprejudiced judge—As they are manufactured under his immediate inſpection, of the very beſt ſeaſoned materials, he can ſell on reaſonable terms for CASH. Inſtruments repaired, tuned, &c.

N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.

november 18. 2aw2mo.

Wants a place,

AS a Wet Nurſe, a young woman, who can be well recommended. Inquire in Eleventh ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet. *nov.* 27.

*eod1w.

FOR SALE,

Several fonts of Types—half worn.

Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in good condition, and would anſwer the purpoſe of a country printer as well as new.

Enquire of the Printer. nov. 30.

Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum Parchment and Paper.

A FEW copies of the above act may be had at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No 119, Cheſnut-ſtreet. July 19t

JUST RECEIVED,
(via New-York)
AND NOW OPENING, BY

GEORGE DOUSON,

No 25, ſouth Third ſtreet,

An extenſive and general aſſortment of

HABERDASHERY, viz.

Beſt London mixt Pins
Common do. do.
Makenzie's ſuper, patent white chapel Needles
Nuns Thread no. 6 to 40, regularly aſſorted
Liſle do. no. 130 to 500, regularly aſſorted
Colored do.
Black ſewing Silks
Coloured do. and Twiſt
Silk and cotton Wires
Do. do. Ribbands
Shirt Moulds and Wires
Black bruſh Feathers
Galloons and Farrers
Worſted Bindings, aſſorted colours
Imperial, diaper, and Thread Tapes
White Edgings
Black and coloured Chineſe Ribbands
Sattin and figured do.
Black Velvet, 1-4 to 12d
Velvet & pelon Sattins
French Cambrick
Scotch do.
Plain gilt and plated Buttons

And a compleat aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, at reduced prices Dec. 6. dtf

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Richard & James Potter,

IS this day diſſolved, by mutual conſent. All perſons indebted to the ſaid firm, are requeſted to pay the ſame to either of the ſubſcribers; and all perſons having any demands againſt them, are requeſted to ſend their accounts for ſettlement.

Richard Potter,
James Potter.

December 9. §

The Subſcriber intends to make

application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, ſtanding in the name of S. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the ſame having been loſt. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Coſſas, and

a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 caſks RICE, and
A parcel of ſhip building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

MRS. GRATTAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City, that ſhe propoſes having Four CONCERTS and BALLS during the winter.

Six Dollars each Subſcriber, for one Ticket of admittance during the ſeaſon.

No Subſcribers Tickets transferrable.

Two Dollars a ſingle Ticket.

The Concert to begin at half paſt ſix, and the Band to attend for the Ball at eight—the expence of which Mrs. GRATTAN engages to diſcharge.

The Concerts will begin as ſoon as the Band arrives from New York.

☞ Subſcriptions received, and Tickets delivered at No. 192, Market ſtreet.

november 29. §1w

For Sale by the Subſcribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriſſe Wine
Molaſſes
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogſhead of paint bruſhes.

N. & J. Frazer.
No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7. d1m

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL preſents his moſt reſpectful compliments to his former employers and the citizens in general, and returns his moſt grateful thanks, for the very bountiful encouragement he has experienced for theſe twenty-five years paſt, takes this opportunity of informing them, that his ſchool is now open, at his

Elegant Ball Room,

in South Fourth-Street, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets. To begin at 10 in the morning for young ladies, and 6 in the evening for young gentlemen.

His firſt Practicing Ball will be to-morrow evening, Saturday, the 9th inſt.

Dec. 8. 2awtf.

FOR SALE,

A Team of five excellent Horſes,

with a Waggon and Gears. The Horſes are all young, ſtrong, true to the draught, and capable of hauling as great a weight as moſt in the country. The Waggon and Gears are ſtrong, and in good order. Apply to ROBERT GREEN, Weſt Town, Cheſter county, or to

Thomas Fiſher,
No. 142, S. Second Street, Philadelphia
11 mo. 2, eod3w.

Yellow Fever and Peſtilential Diſeaſes.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, in one vol. octavo.
By WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookſeller,*
No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet,
(Price, in boards, 87 1 2 Cents.)

Neatly printed on fine American wove medium Paper,

A VIEW
Of the Science of LIFE;

On the principles eſtabliſhed in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated

JOHN BROWN, M. D.

With an attempt to correct ſome important errors of that work, and caſes in illuſtration, chiefly ſelected from the records of their practice, at the General Hoſpital at Calcutta,

BY WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.

To which is ſubjoined, a Treatiſe on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diſeaſes of indirect debility And a diſſertation on the ſources of Epidemic and Peſtilential diſeaſes; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never ariſe from contagion, but are always produced by certain ſtates, or certain vicinitudes of the atmoſphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.

nov. 21. §12t

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *DECEMBER* 14.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

At the table of a friend a few days ago, when the subject of the French spoliations was a topic of conversation, a gentleman present strenuously advocated the arming our merchant vessels, and at length declared in the honest zeal and warmth of his resentment, that "he would arm his ships and they should fight their way"; that he "would do the same against any nation, being one of the memorialists to Congress (when Great-Britain acted the same part) recommending hostilities being commenced against her"—but being asked "if he did not think it *fortunate that Congress did not adopt the measure at that time so recommended*," he ingenuously confessed he did and that *their wisdom was evident by the event.*

This subject being now before the house of representatives and a bill about to be introduced, I cannot refrain from offering a few thoughts on the occasion.

It is generally considered that every merchant has a right to adventure his property as he thinks fit, and if exposed to unjust hazard to defend it; but though this is not now intended to be denied, it must be equally admitted that he has no right to hazard the property, or compromit the peace of others, or of his country. *The unauthorized act of an individual, and the orders or sanction of a nation, are to be considered differently.*

Before those difficulties of which we complain, our produce was abundant and therefore *low in all the West-India islands* (the chief markets for its vent); *now* it is not so plenty, the supplies are more uncertain and precarious, and prices consequently and naturally *higher, augmented in greater proportions than the difference of insurance.* Who pays this encrease of price? *is it not the consumer?* certainly it is—*every man who eats bread in the West-Indies, or requires a shingle or a board contributes to pay for the insurance of our ships and cargoes.* It is evidently and unquestionably the interest of those who eat the most of it to guard and protect this commerce, and thereby lessen the danger to which *their necessaries of life* are exposed.

Is there any price to which the chief articles of our export can be raised during war time that will prevent their being demanded and consumed in the islands? every man who has been there, will say no—they cannot get them through any other channel, and cannot do without them; but is is said that every vessel *taken* is so much loss to the country, which is conceived to be a mistake, except when uninsured; and if imprudent men, *urged by too great an avidity for gain are thereby disappointed, it is not the interceptions of our commerce they are to complain of*; that opinion however is right as to vessels that founder or are wrecked, whether insured or not; the difference is material between the two positions, and it is necessary to be justly comprehended in order to a true judgment or proper inference.

If four vessels be insured to an island and back at 30 per cent. and one is taken, the owners of those that arrive get a greater sum for their cargoes, and sufficient to pay for the cost, freight and premium of insurance, *which they bring home to do it with*, and the underwriters are enabled to pay the loss of the one taken by the premiums on those that arrived—it is otherwise when a vessel is wrecked or founders—then it is a national loss.

But will arming our vessels tend to reduce premiums of insurance? it is conceived not, for the French will add strength to their cruizers sufficient to contend for prize money and plunder; and if premiums are lowered, will more of our flour, fish, bread, rice, or provisions of any sort be eaten, or will they bring better prices or leave so good a profit? this applies equally to the European trade, the articles of coffee and sugar which we import and reship are sent to market loaded with every additional expence which the danger and difficulty of procuring and conveying thither occasions; what else has raised the price of them in all the markets of Europe? What say secret mercantile letters of advice? Send coffee, sugars, tobacco, &c. *the prices will bear even the high premiums of insurance and freight.*

Now Mr. Fenno, I think with my table companion, that it was fortunate we did not arm on a former occasion, and I am not less certain we should avoid, at least postpone it now, rather adopting the plan pointed out in my last, or something free from the spilling of blood, which once begun will not easily be stopped—*while it closes the door of reparation for the past, without even a hope of benefit for the future.*

A FRIEND TO LAWS & FREEDOM.

Dec. 13th.

From the (LONDON) COURIER.

Mrs. NESBITT.

This celebrated woman has become the topic of universal conversation, from the mention which Citizen NOEL* makes of her transactions in Germany; and she is likely to suffer a great deal of impertinent slander on account of the allusion to her name. It certainly is no discredit to the Sex, that an accomplished woman is capable of playing a part so conspicuous and interesting to the fate of nations, as that which Mrs. Nesbitt has lately performed. During the last twenty years we will venture to say that no just reproach can be thrown on her moral conduct. The allusions made to her acquaintance with Mr. Rose are illiberal. Her intimacy with many of the most distinguished characters of the age, with Lord Thurlow and others, was no other than the society of kindred minds. An intelligent woman in the decline of years, possessing the charms of conversation, unrestrained by prudery, and endowed with elegant talents improved by a knowledge of the world, drew around her a select circle of friends, and made her retirement at Norwood desirable to the Politician and the Scholar, from its intellectual and unembarrassed politics. We abhor the idea of pursuing political hostilities into private life; we sincerely believe that Mr. Rose cultivated the acquaintance of Mrs. Nesbitt from the attraction of her mind; and he introduced his young family to her house, that they might form their manners under so perfect a model.

Such has been the situation of Mrs. Nesbitt for the last twenty years. With an independent fortune of between 2 and 3000l. a year, debarred in a great degree from the female world by the early events of her history, surrounded by men of the first distinction, it was no wonder that a woman so endowed, and so successful, should be induced to turn her talents into political intrigue. Her marriage *a-la-main gauche* with a German Prince introduced her to the best society at the Courts of Germany; and in all the diplomatic circles she was considered as a woman of infinite address and of profound discernment. Our readers are not ignorant of the nature of a German marriage *a-la-main gauche.* The pride of royalty will not permit a Prince to marry a woman of inferior rank otherways than with the left hand. This, without elevating the lady to the Blood Royal, preserves her character unstained, and she is received into society with respect. The connections that she formed in the Empire and Switzerland, her knowledge of the languages, the symmetry of her person which made it easy for her to assume the male habit, and the confidence reposed in her by Ministers, pointed her out as a proper agent; and on the 5th of August 1795 she left England, and has ever since resided in various parts of the Continent. It is not easy to develope the course she has pursued; but until it shall be declared infamous for Courts to employ secret agents, it surely cannot be imputed to her as a crime that her accomplishments entitled her to the appointment.

We know that public curiosity will not be satisfied until we shall tear off the mask from the early periods of her history—and yet nothing can be more base and detestable in Morality than such an exposure. Let the generosity of the sex decide upon this question. If youthful frailty cannot be atoned for by years of honourable life—if no shade is to be cast over the errors of an inexperienced and a deluded heart, but the servility of virtue is to persecute with eternal exclusion the female who has once erred, what a horrible tyranny is that of the Public Tribunal But Gallantry, and the cause of Virtue itself, join in the rescue of the Sex; and only vicious malignity, or horrid design, would recal the memory of repentant error. Mrs. Nesbitt has had to combat through life with the prejudice which her first connections excited: and the woman whom the dreadful pen of Junius consigned to an immortality of disgrace, could only rise superior to the memorial by extraordinary exertion—yet this she has effected. Notwithstanding the recorded anecdote of her marriage with Mr. Nesbitt, and the miscellany of her life, she has acquired an elevation in life which she has preserved with dignity because she has acted with moderation. She has used her influence with the great, in favor of the unfortunate; and many deserving men owe their present situations in public life to the patronage of this Lady.

* The London Papers have inserted the letter here alluded to, as being written by Citizen Noel the French Ambassador at the Hague; whereas it is an intercepted letter, written by some person employed by the coalesced Powers, and which, falling into the hands of the Ambassador, was sent by him to the Minister of Police at Paris.

STATE PAPER.

Decree of his catholic majesty, prescribing regulations to be observed in the condemnation of prizes brought into Spanish harbors:

"The king being desirous, that, in trials relative to prizes, all doubts should be removed which may occasion loss and delays, to the prejudice of persons interested, or give rise to difficulties with other courts—The Prince of peace, our first secretary of State has proposed to us what appeared to him a proper remedy. Agreeably to his proposition, and after having consulted our Supreme council of war, we have passed the following decree:

Art. 1. The immunity of the coasts of our dominions shall not be marked, as heretofore, by the doubtful and uncertain reach of cannon, but by the distance of two miles of 950 toises each.

2. Prizes made within the said two miles shall be tried according to the usual and established forms, before the tribunals in which the governors and commandants of our ports preside, to whom we give this jurisdiction.

3. No prize made within the said limits shall be considered legal, unless it be taken from a power with whom we are at war;—then there shall be taken, merely for form's sake, a process verbal in the port into which the prize shall be broght.

4. Prizes taken beyond the said distance shall be considered as made on the high seas, and judged by the tribunal of the captor.

5. Prizes made on the high seas, and bro't into the ports of our dominions, cannot be sold if they consist of prohibited merchandize; but if they are not of this description the sale shall be permitted upon paying the legal duties.

6. When the prizes made without the territorial distance shall be carried into our ports, a simple process verbal shall be taken of the capture by the agents of the captor, and the governor of the port; so that the persons interested may, notwithstanding these proceedings, have recourse to the proper tribunal.

7. If any neutral vessel which shall be taken without the territorial distance, and brought into our ports, have Spanish property on board, the whole prize shall be tried by our tribunals, if the Spanish property amount to one half of the cargo; but if it is not equal to one half the value of the cargo the prize shall be tried by the tribunal of the captor.

8. If neutral vessels taken without the territorial distance, and brought into our ports, contain Spanish property not amounting to one half the cargo, they cannot be sold as if they belonged to enemies.

"We therefore enjoin all our councils, chancelleries, audiences and all the tribunals of our kingdom and Seignories, &c. to conform hereto.

"Done at Aranjuez, 14th June, 1797."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY—DECEMBER 12.

Debate on a Motion for suspending the operation of an Act of Limitation.

The house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the subject, Mr. Dent in the chair, the following report was read:

The committee of claims, who were "instructed to enquire into, and report on the expediency or inexpediency of designating certain claims against the United States, to be excepted from the operation of the acts of limitation,"—Report

THAT in obedience to the orders of the house, they have made all the enquiries which to them appear necessary: that they have attentively and deliberately considered the subject referred to them, and are of opinion that it would not be expedient to designate any species of claims against the United States, which are now affected by the acts of limitation, to be excepted from the operation of those acts.

In considering this subject, a review of the situation of the United States, as respected their finances, during the period when most of the demands originated, was requisite.—It was also necessary to ascertain what measures had been adopted by congress, both under the old and under the present government, to bring all the demands against the states, to a liquidation and settlement.

It will be recollected, that at the commencement of the war, the United States were destitute of money; and during a long period of years afterwards, were obliged to rely principally on credit for carrying on all their important operations.

Having, at that time, no settled national government, a regular system for conducting public business, especially money transactions, depending on credit, was not to be expected.

Great numbers of individuals were necessarily invested with the powers of binding the public by their contracts. Almost every officer of the army, whether in the commissary's department, or otherwise, in different stages of the war, had it in their power to contract debts legally or equitably binging upon the United States. We find congress, at various times, during the war endeavoring to make arrangements which should prevent an undue use of the powers vested in individuals, and the dangerous consequences to which the government was thereby necessarily exposed. The acts of the 5th of March, 1779, and of the 23d of August, 1780, were calculated to limit the public responsibility in such cases. After the peace, and under the old government, periods were preferibed, within which claims of certain descriptions, and finally all unliquidated claims were to be exhibited for settlement, or to be forever thereafter barred.

It must be acknowledged by all, that during those periods, every provision which could rationally have been expected, was made for the accommodation of individuals having claims against the public, to enable them to obtain proper settlements of their demands. The journals of congress under the confederation will abundantly justify this remark.

Commissioners were appointed, with special or general powers, to settle the claims of individuals in all the departments; and in every instance, the powers given were plenary and explicit. Sufficient time was given for every one to obtain information, and pursue his remedy, and ample opportunity was given for all to substantiate their claims, or, at least, to present abstracts of them, which would have prevented their being foreclosed by the acts designed eventually to operate upon them. The cases cannot be numerous, in which the want of opportunity to bring forward claims, can be justly pleaded as an excuse for the omission.

By the act of the 17th of March, 1785, all persons having unliquidated claims against the United States were required, within twelve months, to exhibit particular abstracts of such claims, to some of the commissioners in the state in which they respectively resided, who were sent and empowered to settle accounts against the United States, under the penalty or condition, that accounts not so presented, should be thereafter settled only at the Treasury.

By another act of Congress, of the same year, viz. November 2, 1785, all persons having claims for services performed in the military department, were directed to exhibit the same for liquidation, to the commissioners of army accounts, on or before the first day of August, then ensuing. By that act it was expressly resolved, that all claims, under the description above mentioned, which might be exhibited after that period, should be forever thereafter precluded from adjustment and allowance.

And it was provided, by the act of July 23, 1787, that all persons having unliquidated claims against the United States, pertaining to the late commissaries, quarter masters, hospital, clothiers or marine department, should exhibit particular abstracts of such claims, to the proper commissioner appointed to settle the accounts of those departments, within eight months from the date of the said act; and all persons having other unliquidated claims against the United States, were to exhibit particular abstracts thereof to the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, within one year from the date thereof? and all accounts not exhibited as aforesaid, were to be precluded from settlement or allowance.

These regulations were adopted by Congress, under the old government. Great care was taken to have them extensively published, so that every individual, who was interested, might be informed of their existence and operation.

Under the present constitution, there has not been wanting a disposition to relieve certain individuals whose claims were considered as peculiarly meritorious, which had been affected by the acts above recited.

With this view, in March 1792, two several acts of Congress were passed, suspending, for two years, the operation of the resolutions of Congress, of November 2d, 1785, and July 27th, 1787, so far as they had barred or might be construed to bar the claims of the widow or orphans of any officer of the late army, to the seven years half pay of such officer; or the claims of any *officer, soldier, artificer, sailor, and marine*, of the army of the United States, for personal services rendered to the United States, in the military or naval departments.

In consequence of these suspensions, many claims were exhibited and allowed against the government. There is reason to apprehend, in some instances, the public were defrauded for want of pre-existing checks and evidences of payment having been made.—This suspension continued for the term of two years, which was till March 1794. In the mean time, viz. on the 12th of February 1793, the act "*relative to claims against the United States, not barred by any act of limitation, and which had not been already adjusted,*" was passed by Congress, after a serious and attentive consideration of the subject.

By that law, it was provided, "That all claims upon the United States, for services or supplies, or for other cause, matter or thing, furnished or done, previous to the 4th day of March, 1789, whether founded upon certificates or other written documents from public officers, or otherwise, which had not already been barred by any act of limitation, and which should not be presented at the Treasury, before the first day of May 1794, should forever after be barred and precluded from settlement or allowance." But this was not to construed as affecting *Loan Office certificates, certificates of final settlements, indents of interest, balances entered in the books of the register of the treasury, registered certificates, foreign loans, or certificates issued under the act making provision for the public debt of the United States.*"

One other act, passed the 3d day of March, 1795, provided, that *Loan-Office certificates, final settlements, and indents of interest*, then outstanding, should be presented at the office of the auditor to the treasury, on or before the first day of January, in the present year, 1797, or be forever after barred or precluded from settlement or allowance.

This summary contains a general view of the principal acts of limitation, by which claims against the public have been affected.

From an attentive consideration of them, and of the circumstances under which they were enacted, the committee are fully impressed with an opinion, that it would not be expedient to suspend their operation.

It was essential to the public administration, that the extent of just demands upon the government, should be, within a reasonable period, definitely ascertained. It was essential to the public safety and to right, in relation to the whole community, that all unsettled claims should be made known within a time when there were yet means of proper investigation, and after which the public responsibility should terminate; and the possibility of charging the government by collusive and fictitious contracts, should be at an end.

The justice as well as policy of acts of limitation, under such circumstances, cannot be doubted.

The situation of no country ever presented a more clear necessity for, or a more competent justification of precautions of that nature. And all the reasons for adopting them operate to recommend unusual caution in departing from them, with the additional force of this circumstance, that the subsequent lapse of time has increased the difficulties of a due examination.

The accounts of a considerable number of officers, who had in their power to bind the public by their contracts, and who were entrusted with large sums of money for fulfilling their engagement, remain unsettled; some of those persons are dead: others have absconded; the business has been conducted by others, with so little order, as to put it out of their power to render a proper statement of their transactions; the books and papers of others, who had extensive trusts, have been destroyed, so as to preclude the possibility of settlement. Hence it must appear that the government would, in a great number of cases, be destitute of the means of repelling unfounded and even satisfied claims for want of documents and vouchers, which could only have resulted from a due settlement with those officers, and from the possession of their books and papers.

It might be inferred without proof, and it has appeared in the course of business at the treasury, that it was a practice with certain public officers, on obtaining supplies to give receipts and certificates for them, and when they made payments, either partially or totally, to take distinct receipts from the parties, without either endorsing the payments upon the orignal vouchers, or requiring a surrender of them.

Hence it would often happen that parties could produce satisfactory vouchers of their having performed services, and furnished supplies, for which, though satisfaction may have been made, the evidences of it would not be in the possession of the government. And hence, from relaxations of the limitation acts, there would be great danger that much more injustice would be done to the United States, than justice to individuals.

The principles, of self defence therefore require, and justify an adherence to those acts *generally*; and there are not any *particular* species of claims, which, in the view of the committee, ought to be exempted from their operation.

Those which have been most frequently referred to by some members of the house, are such claims as include the arrearages of pay and other emoluments to officers and soldiers of the late army, &c.

Pursuant to an order of the house, at the first session of the last congress, a report was made to them, having special reference to this subject. It was considered in committee of the whole, and agreed to by the house, on the first day of February, 1796.—To that report and the documents accompanying the same, the committee ask leave to refer the house, and respectfully submit the whole subject to their consideration.

Mr. D. FOSTER said, the Report itself had stated the reasons of the Committee for making it, so fully, that he thought it unnecessary to do more than move that the house concur with it.

Mr. GALLATIN observed, that this report went upon two principles; first, that sufficient time had been given for claimants to come in, and that therefore it was always the fault of themselves, if their claims were not allowed: and the other was, the danger of fraud that would attend the settlement of unliquidated accounts, from the want of proper checks. Taking it for granted that the committee of the whole would concur in the report, he should make a motion to except a class of claims which did not come within the operation of these objections, to the possessor of which, due notice had not been given of their being barred, and which were already liquidated. The description which he alluded to were Land-Office Certificates, Final Settlements, and indents of Interest. It was to be observed that on the 12th of February 1793, an Act was passed relative to claims, which required them to be presented at the Treasury before the 1st of May 1794, or they would be forever barred, but these descriptions of claims were excepted. Public notice was given of this act, so that the country might become well acquainted with it. But an act had been passed on the 3d of March, 1795, making further provision for the support of Public Credit, and the reduction of the Public Debt, which was a long act, relating to different objects respecting the Public Debt; but in the middle of it there was a section inserted, requiring all Loan-Office Certificates, Final Settlements, and Indents of Interest, to be funded within two years. This act was foreign to the subject, and there was nothing in it to lead to a supposition that such an article would be found in it; nor had the law been published in the newspapers, or any means taken to acquaint the holders of this property with it. He could not, therefore, conceive that it was consistent with public credit, or good faith, to pass a limitation law in such a way. He therefore hoped the law would be suspended, so as to give due notice to the holders of these species of paper, that it was intended to be barred. He knew there were strong objections against suspending Acts of Limitations, on account of frauds and forgeries; but he did not think these of sufficient weight to prevent justice from being done to this class of Public Creditors. The provision barring these claims was little known. He himself knew nothing of it, until he had occasion to take a general view of all the Revenue laws of the United States, when he met with it in the middle of the act he had mentioned. He was himself wholly disinterested in the business, as he did not know an individual who was possessed of a Certificate of this kind. How many there were, he knew not, or how much danger there might be in the suspension he could not tell: but he was struck with the injustice of thus barring this description of claims. He, therefore, proposed the following Resolution for the adoption of the Committee:

"Resolved, That so much of an Act entitled an Act making further provision for supporting Public Credit, and for reducing the Public Debt, passed March 3, 1795, as bars from settlement, after a limited time, Loan-Office Tickets, Final settlements, and Indents of Interest, be suspended for a certain time."

Mr. N. SMITH allowed that the gentleman from Pennsylvania had shewn to his satisfaction that it would have been much more proper to have had the law in question in a distinct act, than in the act in which it had been introduced; & he regretted that that gentleman had not been sufficiently awake when the law passed, to have prevented the evil, as it had passed the House since he was a member of it. But, at this time, it presented to his mind a different question. This species of paper was now dead by law. To pass an act to revive and bring it again into existence, was a very different thing from acting originally right. That gentleman had, however, not noticed the impropriety at that time, which he lamented; but could not consent to its being revived at this day, which would be to encourage a spirit of speculation, that would deprive the real holders of the certificates from any benefit, and throw money into the hands of persons no way entitled to it. Here, said he, is a species of paper destroyed by an Act of Limitation, not by a separate act, but by a clause of an act on a different subject. The consequence would be, that designing, evil speculators, who may perhaps have interest enough to procure a repeal of this law, by an application to Congress, will buy up this paper for a mere trifle from persons believing it to have been destroyed by law. The moment this question was agitated, the speculation would have a beginning. He did not know that it had already commenced; but before the proposition got to the Senate, he doubted not that hundreds of persons would be purchasing this paper from persons who

believed it to be of no value. He was therefore, opposed to the resolution.

Mr. BROOKES could not agree with the gentleman just sat down. He seconded the motion, because he thought it at once clear and reasonable. He was himself no ways interested in it. These claims had been as much settled as they could be; and he tho't the law for barring them had not been made sufficiently public. Instead of giving light to the people from the house top, they had placed their light under a *bushel*. With respect to the danger to be apprehended from impositions, he did not think it great, as the books which were kept at the public offices, were calculated to prevent frauds, by marginal checks, &c. Indeed this subject was so plain and obvious, that he doubted not the proposition would be adopted by a large majority of the committee.

Mr. DAYTON (the Speaker) said, the gentleman who spoke last had anticipated most of what he had intended to offer on the subject. He was going to remark, that this particular description of debt did not fall within the reasoning of the committee of claims on the limitation acts, and that the possessors of it could have no expectation of its being barred. In addition to the marginal checks of the office books, mentioned by the gentleman from New-York, there was also a check letter in the books and on the certificates, which rendered forgery almost impossible. What bro't this particularly to his notice, three weeks before he came from home, a poor soldier applied to him with one of these certificates, and another one week before he set out, to get something for them. He told them they were barred. They were surprized. They said they were given to them at the conclusion of the war; that they were to have received their pay from month to month during their service, but that nothing had been given to them till the end of the war, when they received these certificates. They had applied for five or six years together for payment; but growing weary of unsuccessful applications, they laid their certificates aside. They hear, at length, they may be funded; but, when they apply, they are told their application is a few weeks too late. Was it possible, he asked, that a majority of that committee could agree to a report which, without this resolution, went to bar these men of their claims—Their accounts had been settled, their names were on the muster-roll, and every regulation had been attended to; yet, by a law which had been passed, but known to a few only, these certificates were precluded from benefit. He trusted this report would not be sanctioned. If gentlemen were afraid of speculation, the proposed suspension might only be in favor of the real holders of certificates who had themselves served, or furnished supplies. He should be satisfied with this. The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Smith) lamented that the law had been passed in the way which had been mentioned. He joined him in the lamentation, and he hoped that gentlemen would join with those who wished to provide relief to these meritorious men,—men who were not in a situation to get any information with respect to the law which barred their claim, and who depended upon their daily labor for their support.

Mr. ALLEN said, the gentleman last up, had given them certain information as to the checks kept in the books of the public offices, with a view, he supposed, of influencing their votes. He wished to know whether in those books there was an account of the sums due to these claimants? [Mr. Brookes answered there was.] Mr. A. said he should not then be against the resolution, but he should wish to confine the benefit intended to be given to the original holders, and not to give it to speculators. He tho't the case of these people hard; but could not subscribe to the idea, that because the law had not been published in a certain way it ought not to be enforced; since no man could be supposed to be ignorant of the law. He moved to add these words to the resolution, "*in certain cases.*"

Mr. DANA said, that when a man was prosecuted for a breach of the law, he could not plead an ignorance of it; but this did not apply to the present case. The law in question was little known; it could not even be found in the index of their laws. He himself did not know there was such a law, until after it had taken effect, and then he had good reason to know it. Last winter a certificate was given him to be funded; but owing to his being obliged to stop on the road some time, from the dislocation of a limb, he did not arrive till a few days after the claim was barred by the law in question. If the members, then, of that house were ignorant of the law, how could they expect that persons holding these certificates should be acquainted with it. He had also called at the office of the Commissioner of Loans, where he was directed to the Treasury Department, but received no information at that office that the claim was barred. This being the case, he trusted the committee would not refuse to do an act of acknowledged justice. As to the amount of these claims, they were not ignorant of that; from the accounts of the Secretary of the Treasury, it was 1,124,000 dollars. And to prove that there was any danger from forgery, it would be necessary to produce instances of this kind of fraud. The evil of speculation would be prevented by the proposed modification. He trusted, therefore, as it was called for by every principal of justice, the resolution would be acceded to.

Mr. REED was in favor of the amendment and hoped the resolution would be agreed to. He had presented a petition the other day praying that some provision of this kind might be made. He held in his hand the original acknowledgement of the debt, upon which interest had been paid. The certificate was first sent to him to be funded; but, finding it barred, the owner of it had petitioned for relief.

Mr. COIT hoped the amendment would not prevail, as it would run counter to all former laws on the subject, and he trusted they should not now depart from the principle heretofore adopted. He was, however, in favour of the resolution itself. He was a friend of Statutes of Limitation; but he would have them fairly made. The law in question could not be sufficiently known.

Mr. T. CLAIBORNE called for the reading of the section of the law which related to this subject. If they were to do any thing in the business, he should be for doing complete justice. [The law was read.]

Mr. ALLEN had little respect for persons who had obtained the possession of these certificates by speculation. He wished only to relieve the original holders; but if this were not guarded against, the evils which his colleague (Mr. Smith) had foretold, would certainly take place. It had been said, that there had been no instances of forgery; he mentioned one with which he was well acquainted.

Mr. ELMENDORPH trusted that the gentleman who proposed the amendment would withdraw it, when he was informed that it was the practice to issue Loan-Office Tickets in the names of others than the real owners. He mentioned one instance, and he knew it was a common thing.

Mr. ISAAC PARKER was in favour of the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania; but he would rather not pass it than it should pass with the amendment. He wished not only original holders, but all others, to have the benefit of the proposed suspension. The certificates, he said, were originally negotiable, and he saw no reason for depriving them of that quality. It was true, that in this case, the money might go into the pockets of a set of men who were not very popular in this country; but this could not be avoided. All limitation laws he said, were contrary to justice; but, in all cases where it was expedient to pass them, care ought to be taken that no class of men in particular should be affected by them.—It had been objected to this resolution that if it passed, it would open a door to frauds, and chiefly serve speculators; but it could not be said that it would place the original holders in a worse situation than they are at present, but in a better. He hoped, therefore the resolution would pass, without the amendment.

Mr. S. SMITH said, this subject had been so frequently agitated in Congress, and the doctrine of *discrimination* so constantly decided against, that he wondered it should, at this period be renewed. It was fully tried at the time of commencing the funding system. Every person possessing a certificate, before the claim was barred, had the same right to have it funded, and he saw no reason why they should now make a distinction. He was in favour of the resolution, and should have no modification of it which would tend to prevent speculation.

Mr. THATCHER said, that during the last, and the present session, he had had certificates sent on to him to be funded, by his constituents, telling him, they heard the country was about to pay its debts. He told them, in answer, that they had said by law that they would pay nothing at all.—This his friends thought a hard business; since they were possessed of acknowledgments of debt, which government had solemnly promised to pay. This was, however, their situation. He was, therefore, clearly of opinion, that these people ought to be paid. But there had been a *hue and cry* raised by the gentleman from Connecticut, against speculators. He did not think this description of men had done the millionth part of the injury ascribed to them. He believed they were in the situation of a *certain other personage:* for he was giving the "*Devil his due*;" but he thought the old gentleman himself was often highly injured, by having more laid to his charge than he was guilty of. He thought these same speculators had done more good to the public, than Congress had done in passing the law in question. He wished their conduct was fully and fairly examined; he thought it would bear examination. Gentlemen say, that since last January (when these claims were barred) these speculators had been buying up this paper from the holders for a mere trifle. Suppose, said he, this were true, and they had given an original holder 4s. in the pound for what he believed to be of no value. Where was the criminality of this? Was he injuring the holder? As well might it be said, that a man who visits another in prison, and gives him meat to eat, does him an injury; because he does this, with an expectation that heaven will reward him. Connecticut, he said, was the last quarter from whence he should have expected such a doctrine. If it were right and just that original holders should receive that which they have had promised them, he thought those who had risked the purchase of them, in the face of a law of the United States, out of mere compassion and benovolence to the holder, were entitled to more. The only ground upon which speculators could build a hope, was that congress having passed an injurious law, would one day be brought to a *sense of shame* for having done so, and do justice. To punish these men, therefore, for entertaining this hope, would be to punish virtue with a vengeance. These odious characters, speculators, it must be allowed, he said, have some good qualities; for if they have not constantly fed these claimants on government, they have at least *kept them from starving*. He should, therefore, be opposed to the amendment.

The question on the amendment was put and negatived, there being 10 votes only in favour of it.

(Debate to be Continued)

WEDNESDAY—DECEMBER 13.

Mr. Kittera appeared in his seat for the first time this session.

The bill for suspending the act laying a duty upon stamped vellum, parchment and paper until the 30th June next, was read the third time and passed.

According to order, the unfinished business of yesterday came before the house; when

Mr. Allen moved that the committee of whole be discharged from the farther consideration of the report of the Committee of Claims on the expediency or inexpediency of excepting certain claims from the operation of the Limitation Acts, in order that the report might be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury. His reasons for making this motion were stated to be, that farther information might be obtained with respect to the risk there would be in making the proposed exception, and also with relation to the manner in which the law barring the claims proposed to be excepted, had been published.

On being informed by the Speaker, that it would not be in order to discharge the committee of the whole to refer the report of a select committee to one of the heads of departments, but that the committee of the whole might be discharged, on the further consideration of the report postponed, with a view of calling upon any Department for information, Mr. Allen adopted the latter mode, and moved that the consideration be postponed till Monday week.

After a few observations from Messrs. Brookes, Gordon, Goodrich and Gallatin, which were chiefly in favor of the postponement, the motion was agreed to.

A message was received from the President of the United States, inclosing the copy of a letter from the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, representing the innonvenience of the present time of holding the Circuit Courts in the State of Delaware, and requesting it to be altered to the 27th of April.—Ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. Harper moved the order of the day on the bill for the relief of the representatives of William Carmichael, deceased—which being agreed to, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the subject, and the bill having been read,

Mr. Venable moved to strike out the following words in the act, "*and also in full for any demand on account of an outfit for him on his appointment as Charge des Affaires, on the 20th day of April, 1790.*" He thought these words a surplusage, and might do mischief in future settlements. It had not been customary for the United States to allow outfits to officers of this grade, and therefore improper to refer to such an allowance. This motion was supported by Messrs. Nicholas, Rutledge and Elmendorph.

It was opposed by Messrs. Harper, Gallatin, and Pinckney, on the ground that a claim having been made for the allowance of an outfit, it was necessary, in order to prevent that claim from being hereafter renewed, to have a clause of this kind in the act.

It appears, that by an act passed in July, 1790, Charge des Affairs, as well as Ministers Plenipotentiary, are now entitled to an outfit of not more than one year's salary; but Mr. Carmichael, having left this country in the character of Secretary of Legation to Mr. Jay, in the year 1782, and had the expences of his voyage and establishment in a Foreign country (for which purposes Mr. Pinckney said the outfit was allowed,) it had not been tho't right that he should be allowed for an outfit. A difficulty occurred in this business, whether Mr. Carmichael should be considered as Charge des Affaires from the year 1782, when he entered upon the duties of that character, or from 1790, when he received his new commission. If he had been considered in this character from the latter period only, it was said he would have been entitled to an outfit; but then as he would not have been entitled to full pay as Charge des Affaires from the time he entered upon the duties of the office, nor to the extraordinary charges which were claimed. The committee reported the bill, therefore, agreeably to the report of the Secretary of State, allowing him full pay and extraordinary expences, but rejecting the claim for an outfit.

The amendment after a considerable debate, was put and carried, 47 to 35.

Mr. Venable then moved to strike out the second section of the bill, which authorized the accounting officers of the Treasury to allow to the representatives of the deceased, at the rate of 4,444 dollars and 44 cents annually, from the 20th of May, 1782, to the 20th of April, 1790, He thought the extraordinary expences which had been agreed to be allowed of 8,258 dollars would be a sufficient compensation for his extra-services as Charge des Affaires, without any additional salary, and his salary as Secretary would be paid at the Treasury, without any special act for the purpose.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Coit and Williams, and opposed by Messrs. Harper. Gallatin, S. Smith and Brookes. It was put and negatived, there only being 24 votes in its favor.

Mr. Allen renewed the motion which he made when the report on this subject was under consideration, to allow an interest of six per cent per annum upon the amount which should appear to be due, from the time at which application was made for payment, until the money was paid.

This motion was immediately negatived without a division.

The Committee rose, the House agreed to the amendment, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Venable moved the order of the day on the report of a Select Committee appointed to enquire whether any and what alterations are necessary in the law, entitled "An Act for regulating Foreign Coins, and for other purposes." If the House had no objection, he should be glad if the usual motion for a Committee of the whole might be dispensed with, and the report be concurred in.

Mr. Harrison hoped the report would be committeed, as he was not very well satisfied with it.

The report was accordingly committed and made the order for this day. On motion the House immediately resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the subject, Mr. Dent in the chair.

A considerable debate took place.

The report was supported by Messrs. Venable, Williams, Champlin and Harper; and opposed by Messrs. Nicholas and Gallatin. No question was taken. The Committee reported progress, and had leave to sit again,

Adjourned.

TO LET,

A Front Room, suitable for an Office or Counting house, with a large Cellar. Any person who may rent the above, may (if required) be accommodated with Board and Lodging in the same house. Enquire at no. 180, South Front, near Pine street.

December 13. 3aw3w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *DECEMBER 14.*

The act of Congress entitled "an act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," approved the 3d day of March 1795, was published in the Gazette of the U. S. the 30th of the same month, and in the Philadelphia Gazette a few days before.

Provision is made by law for publishing the Acts of Congress in the newspapers, which has been invariably attended to ever since the formation of the present government.

—

Three Highway Robberies have been perpetrated, within the last three or four nights, in the neighborhood of this city. One occurred last night, attended, it is said, with murder.

—

The new comedy of "*Wives as they were, and Maids as they are,*" was acted last night to a crouded house, with the greatest applause—Perhaps a more unexceptionable comedy is not extant. The managers will doubtless compliment the public taste, by an early repetition.

—

Mr. FENNO,

The London Morning Chronicle, tho' as bitter against the British ministry as our Aurora, Argus and Chronicle are towards the government of the United States, inveighs against the horrid tyranny of the French Directors. The Editors of that paper have too much sense to justify acts which even the dupes of party pronounce atrocious. But the Argus calls "the cause of Frenchmen the cause of deity," and boldly vindicates the Directory. The Boston Chronicle asserts that the acts of attainder against our tories, were similar in principle and degree of injustice. One may ask whether these Jacobin printers really detest our revolution? If they do not, why do they slander that glorious event by comparing it with the late outrageous despotism of the Directory?

Another remark occurs, how is it to be accounted for, that our Jacobin Gazettes discover so much less principle than the English opposition papers. The fact is certainly so, and those papers are still English, tho' seditious and perhaps treasonable They do not appear to be French, like the antifederal Gazettes.

The only way of accounting for this difference is, that the freer and more popular any form of Government may be, the wickeder and more malignant will be the party opposed to it; the worst faction ever known was in heaven. In the next place, it is not probable the Directory actually hires any newspaper in London.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Philadelphia, 12th Dec. 1797.

6 per Cent.	17s.
3 per Cent.	10/6
Deferred 6 per Cent.	12/6
BANK United States,	26 per ct. advance.
—— Pennsylvania,	27 to 28 do.
—— North America,	50 do.
Insurance Co. Pennsylvania,	shares 2½ per cent.
—— N. A.	shares 50 do.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following vessels left Reedy Island for sea on Saturday last,

Ship Jean, M'Pherson,
Sweiger Rigdag, Nannings,
Brig Anna Masset,
Sally, Logan,
Schr. Angelica, Foster,
Sloop Mary, Gamble,
And several other vessels.

The following left the Island on Sunday, but owing to a S. W. wind returned the same afternoon:

Brig Pennsylvania, Tatem,
Molly, Kilby,
Packet, Strong,
Schr. Kitty, Mason,
Alciope, Rice,
Harriot, Da Costa.

NEW-YODK, DES. 13.

ARRIVED	DAYS
Brig Ann & Mary, Smith,	Bonavista 42
Neptune, Grosart,	Isle of May 57
——. Martinique,	—
Schr. Tracy, Thomas,	St. Thomas 21
Grey Hound, Clark,	Havanna 12
Sloop Fanny, Johnson,	Charleston 8

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13.

For the Daily Gazette.

Messrs. M'Lean & Lang,

The following is from the London Morning Herald, of July 20 1797.

'The King's Bench and Fleet Prison were last night brilliantly illuminated on the occasion of the Insolvent act having received the Royal assent. In the former place a band of music played several loyal and patriotic airs, and the most joyous hilarity prevailed till a late hour.'

[By the above mentioned grace of Government, many thousand prisoners, long confined in the numerous jails of Great-Britain, are enlarged and restored to their joyful families and friends!]

—

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.

Married, on Tuesday evening last, at Chestertown, Nicholas Brice, esquire, of this city, to miss Anna Maria Tilghman, fourth daughter of Richard Tilghman, esquire, of Chester.

—

On the 6th December, the bill for cutting a canal, between the waters of Chesapeake and Delaware, was put to its passage in the house of delegates, of this state, and rejected by a great majority of votes.

NEW THEATRE.

(NOT PERFORMED THESE TWO YEARS.)

TO-MORROW EVENING,

DECEMBER 15,

Will be presented, a COMIC OPERA (written by the author of the Poor Soldier) called

THE HIGHLAND REEL.

Laird of Col,	Mr. Warren
Laird of Raasay,	Mr. Warrell
M'Gilpin,	Mr. Harwood
Sandy,	Mr. Marshall
Charley,	Mr. Francis
Shelty,	Mr. Bernard
Croudy,	Mr. Blissett
Captain Dash,	Mr. Moreton
Serjeant Jack,	Mr. Darley
pir,	Mr. T. Warrell
Benin,	Master L'Estrange
Moggy M'Gilpin,	Mrs. Marshall

(Being her first appearance these twelve months.)

Jenny, Mrs. Warrell

Lads & Lasses, Messr. Doctor, Lavancy, Sully, Lafferty, Mrs. Warren, Miss Milbourne, Miss L'Estrange, Miss Anderson, Madame Harwoods &c.

To conclude with

A SCOTS' REEL.

By the Characters.

To which will be added, a FARCE, in two acts, called,

THE SULTAN;

OR,

A PEEP INTO THE SERAGLIO.

Soliman,	Mr. Moreton
Osmyn,	Mr. Harwood
Elmira,	Miss L'Estrange
Ismane (with Songs)	Mr. Warrell
Roxalana (for that night only)	Mrs. Marshall

☞ The new Comedy of WIVES AS THEY WERE, AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE, which was received with the utmost approbation—will be repeated on Monday.

Box, one Dollar; Pit, three quarters of a Dollar; and Gallery, half a Dollar.

☞ The doors of the Theatre will open at five, and the curtain rise precisely at six o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the Theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

Tickets to be had at H. and RICE's book-store, No. 50 Market-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre. *VIVAT RESPUBLICA!*

Insurance Company

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an Election for thirteen Directors to serve for one year, will be held at the company's Office, on Monday, the eighth day of January next, at 11 o'clock.

SAM. W. FISHER, *Sec'ry.*

December 14 d:8thJ

Insurance Company of North America.

A Meeting of the Stockholpers is to be held, agreeably to adjournment, at the Company's office, on the first Monday in January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

December 14. th&mt1stJ

Insurance Company of North America.

THE Stockholders are hereby informed, that a stated meeting of the Company will be held at their office on the ninth day of January next (being the second Tuesday in the month) for the Election of twenty-five Directors for the ensuing year.

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

December 14. th&mt9thJ

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal.

AN adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal, is to be held at their Office on Tuesday evening (19th of this instant December) at 6 o'clock, P. M. precisely, and punctual attendence is requested, on matters of the utmost importance, relating to certain propositions for the more expeditiously completing the work, and obtaining the aid of the Legislature and the Corporation of the City, for introducing a copious supply of water into the same.

WM. MOORE SMITH, *Sec'ry.*

D cember 14 dt19th

The City Dancing Assembly,

Is unavoidably postponed till the 14th inst.

Dec. 2.

Public Sales of India Goods

AT NEW-YORK,

Will commence on Monday the 18th inst.

by A. L. Bleecker & Sons;

The cargo of the ship Swift, Pierre de Peyster, Commander, just arrived from Calcutta, on a credit of 2, 4, and 6 months—

Consisting of 279 bales of the following articles:

Manikpore, Kirahod, Guzzena, Addee, Emertie, Patna } Baftas.
Jellepore
Ouddee Cossaes
Tigerry Guzzenas
Beeboorn Gurrahs
Blue Guineas
Guillaudendiary Handkfs.
Doreas
Dacca Mulmuls
Tanda Cossaes
Santipore Muslins
Kermichee Romals
Chanderconah Nayansook & Bandanoe Handkerchiefs

The above Goods to be sold without the smallest reserve.

Philadelphia, Dec. 12. *d5t

FOR SALE,

By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.

No. 8, Chesnut-street.

One hundred and eighty bales

BENGAL GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzz nahs	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

Imported in the brig Eliza,

Capt. HASTIE, *from Bourdeaux;*

Claret in Cases of a very superior quality,
White Sauterne Wine in Cases,
Olive Oil in baskets of 12 bottles each,
White and coloured Kid Gloves,
do. do. Silk do.
A few pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy,

For Sale by

JAMES I ATIMER, jun.

71, South Wharves.

Who has also for Sale,

A few qr. Casks Old Sherry Wine.

A farm for sale,

IN Perth Amboy in the state of New-Jersey, of four hundred acres, including a proper proportion of meadow, of arable and wood land, and salt marsh: There is on the premises, a good apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees, it is well watered with springs and brooks, it is bounded on two sides with navigable waters and has a good mill site, its situation is healthy and pleasant, commanding a view of the navigation of Perth Amboy and its environs, and convenient to the finest fish and oysters in their proper season, it abounds with natural manure from which, with the advantages of the salt marsh by applying the hay therefrom to the keeping of stock, may at a small expense, be enriched to a great degree and rendered one of the first grazing farms in the state; it is well calculated for a farmer or a gentleman's seat, having several eligible sites for building. This farm will be sold together or divided, as may suit a purchaser, at private sale, or if not sold, will be set up at public auction on Tuesday the nineteenth day of December next, at the house of *Robert Rattoone*, innkeeper in Perth Amboy, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises by application to *John* or *Matthias Halsted* at Perth Amboy, from whom or from the Hon. *Jonathan Dayton*, Esq. speaker of the house of representatives of the United States now in Philadelphia, from *Matthias Williamson*, jun. esq. or Mr. *Samuel Smith* at Elizabeth-Town further information may be obtained,—and who are possessed of maps of the same.

Perth Amboy, Nov. 16, 1797.

25—eodt18D

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec 1. 3awtf

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,

Conveyancer, no. 144, Market-street.

December 2. 3awtf

Real Estate for Sale,

A PLANTATION, in a healthy and good situation on Chester Creek, in Middleton Township, Delaware County, containing 119½ acres, upwards of 50 acres of which are wood land, well timbered; the remainder plough land and watered meadow—of the latter, many more acres can be made at a small expence. There are on said premises, a good orchard of best grafted fruit, a house, with a spring near the door, a frame barn with stabling under, and a log tenement on one part of said place.——Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premises by applying to Wm. Pennell, on said farm, and know the terms by applying to Jonathan Pennell, in the borough of Chester.

november 21. 3t eod

To be sold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

All Persons who are indebted to

the estate of William Heysham, sen. of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, will please to present them, properly attested, to the subscribers.

William Heysham,
Robert Heysham.
Francis Bowes Sayre, } Executors.

november 6. 2aw4w

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Procters Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. Rice expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

A person well acquainted with

the theory and practice of book-keeping, who has been many years engaged in business for himself and others, would be glad to be employed, either as an agent or factor; or in posting books; stating unsettled accounts; or in executing any other kind of writing, in French or English.

A note addressed to J. A. and left at this office, will be punctually attended to.

november 30. 3awtf

THOMAS RANDALL,

PRESENTS his respects to his Friends, and the Public in general, informs them that he has opened an Office, at his house, No. 88, Spruce street, for the purpose of transacting business in the line of Commission and Agency, collecting rents and outstanding claims in any part of the United States.—He flatters himself, that from his long residence in this country and a general knowledge of it, his services will be found worthy the notice of those who may please to confide to him the management of any of their concerns.

N. B. Security given where required.

11th mo 24 3tawtf

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber, at his Store, No. 75, South Water-street,

A general assortment of China Ware

Black and coloured Sattins
Do. do. Lutestrings
Do. do. Handkerchiefs
Do. do. sewing Silks
Imperial and Hyson Teas
Long and short Nankeens
Quick Silver, in tubs
Holland Gin, in pipes
Assorted Glass Ware, in cases
White and brown Havanna Sugars, in boxes
Molasses, in hogsheads
St. Croix Rum and Sugar, in do.
London particular Madeira Wine
Sherry and Malaga Wines, in quarter casks
Red, yellow and pale Barks, in chests
Logwood, &c. &c.

nov 7.—tu&f4w *JOSEPH SIMS.*

For Sale, by the Package,

For cash, or good notes at sixty or ninety days, viz.

Book and Jaconet Muslins plain stripes, and Checks
do. do. Tamboured
do. Ladies handkerchiefs, &
gentlemen's neck do. } Assorted in packages.

Jaconet chintz muslin for home and the West India market, Pullicote and linen handkerchiefs, for do. do printed do. do. common purple and chintz shawls.

The above goods entitled to drawback on exportation. Also a few scotch cambricks and an assortment of muslin by the piece.

The whole of the above being a consignment from the manufacturers in Britain.

To be seen at William Blackburn's Office, No. 64, South Second Street.

Nov. 6. 2awtf.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, are informed that according to the statute of Incorporation, a general Election for twenty five Directors will be held at the Bank of the United States in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the first day of January next at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And pursuant to the Eleventh section of the Bye Laws the Stockholders of the said Bank are hereby notified to assemble in general Meeting at the same place on Tuesday the second day of January next at five o'clock in the Evening.

By order of the Board of directors,

G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

Second fundamental Article.

Not more than three fourths of the Directors in office, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year, but the Director who shall be President at the time of an Election may always be re-elected.

Philadelphia, nov. 18. 1797. stE

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements

IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them, they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chesnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCI,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

november, 23. tuth&sim.

NOTICE.

THE partnership between John Instone and James Bacon, under the firm of Instone and Bacon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons who stand indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to John Skyrin, on Landenburger's wharf, who is duly authorised to receive the same; and all persons having any demands against the said firm, are desired to bring in their accounts immediately to him for settlement.

John Instone,
James Bacon.

november 20. eodtf

To be Sold,

A Valuable Plantation,

OF upwards of One Hundred Acres of Land, well watered, in a healthy situation, about seven miles from this City; the buildings may be made to accommodate a large family, at a moderate expense, and possession had in a few weeks. Part of the purchase-money being paid, a reasonable credit will be allowed for the remainder.

Enquire of the Printer.

november 3 mwsf

FOR SALE,

By BENJAMIN CLARK,

No. 55, the corner of Chesnut and Front streets,

A large quantity of Clocks and

Watches. *Also*, a general assortment of Tools, Files and Materials, consisting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour brass pinions and forge work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glasses, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, stand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

*** Apprentices Wanted.

november 3. f&tuthf

The History of Pennsylvania,

By ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by Zechariah Poulson, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

English Grammar,

The second edition, with improvements,

ADAPTED to the different classes of learners; with an appendix, containing rules and observations for assisting the more advanced students to write with perspicuity and accuracy,

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

"This is a publication of much merit, and fully answers the professions in the Title. The appendix contains some of the best rules for writing elegantly, and with propriety, that we recollect to have seen."

Monthly Review, July 1796.

"This Grammar is, on many accounts entitled to commendatory notice, its materials have been carefully and judiciously selected; its arrangement is distinct and well adapted to the purpose of instruction and its expression is simple, perspicuous and accurate, &c."

See the character at large in the Analytical Review, July 1796.

English Exercises,

Adapted to the Grammar lately published by Lindley Murray, consisting of exemplification of the parts of speech, instances of false orthography, violations of the rules of syntax, defects in punctuation, and violations of the rules respecting perspicuity and accuracy, designed for the benefit of private learners, as well as for the use of Schools.

"We have been much pleased with the perusal of these Exercises. They occupy with distinguished excellence a most important place in the science of the English language; and as such, we can warmly recommend them to the Teachers of Schools, as well as to all those who are desirous of attaining correctness and precision in their native tongue."

Monthly Review, July 1797.

The above Books are for sale at Joseph & James Crukshanks book store, No. 87, Market street.

December 1. 3taw2w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified, that the subscriber intends to apply for a renewal of the undermentioned lost certificates of Stock in the Bank of the United States—He forwarded them under cover of a letter addressed to John Ansley, of London, by the ship Bacchus, capt. George, which left this port in June last for London. But that ship having been captured on her passage and sent to France, the above letter and inclosures have failed in their destination.

Three certificates, viz.

Nos. 26325, 26326, 26327, each for four shares, dated January 1st, 1797, and issued in the name of Henry Grace, of Tottenham Highcross, Great Britain.

ZACCHEUS COLLINS.

Philadelphia, november 8. 2aw6w

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. eotf

A Compting House to let.

A Most convenient Compting House is now for hire on Ross's wharf, directly over the arch. For terms, apply to

Samuel Breck, jun.
No. 89, south Third street.

Where may be had,

A few bales of Ravens Duck, and about 200 pieces of stout Canvass; a small quantity of Mace, and some high proof Brandy; Sherry Wine, Chocolate in boxes, Window Glass of various sizes and dimensions. Dec. 1.—eo6t

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrivals from England.

They have also for Sale,

Lisbon
Teneriffe
Sherry, and
Port Wines, } In pipes, hhds. and quarter casks.

Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c.

10th mo 23d. d1w3taw3w.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,

AT THEIR STORE,

No. 13, corner of Arch and Front streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannels
Ditto sutt romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madrass ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffetics
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea

Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware, assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.

november 28. 3awtf

Imported (via New York) on the

ship Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for sale by the subscriber, at No. 61, Chesnut street, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles.

Mahatagonges — Charconna Dorens
Chintz and Calicoes — Dacca worked muslins
Gillis Romals — Bandannoes
Nillas & Pensiasoes — Chasla Romals
Blue cloth — Hair ribbon
Mull Mull handkerchiefs — Palempores
Patna do. — Banares Opium
Lesser Cardimum Seeds.

Samuel Wilcox.

november 27 tuths4w

FOR SALE, BY

Joseph Anthony & Co.

No. 5, Chesnut Street,

A cargo of choice Bourdeaux Brandy, 1st and 2d proof, just landed
250 bales of Bourbon cotton of a superior quality
9 do. Surat, do do
A quantity of heavy black pepper in bales
Bourbon Indigo of the first quality
High proof Jamaica spirits
Old London particular Madeira wine } In pipes &
do. market do } qr. casks.
New England rum in hogsheads
Genuine Holland Gin in pipes
Claret in cases
Spermaceti candles and strain'd oil
Prime Boston beef
Choice Halifax Salmon in barrels and half barrels
Do. Herring in do do
Best Boston Mackarel in barrels of the fall fare.
New-England row linen
A few tons of Russia cordage
Russia feather beds
Clover and Timothy seed in casks
Long whale-bone
No 1, 2, and 3, Boston sail duck
A few chests first quality Hyson tea
Carolina rice in whole and half tierces and
An invoice of Dutch hollow glass ware.

November 8. d2w.

400,000 *weight of choice St. Domingo* COFFEE,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES YARD.

november 22. d10t

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *6t

School Books and Stationary.

W. YOUNG,

No. 52, Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street,

HAS now ready for sale, a very large assortment of *English, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Also*, such elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

Sheridan's Dictionary, the sixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo. price 3 dols.

Ditto, large 12 mo. price 1 dol. 75 cts.

Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.

All sorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper; Bookbinder's Boards, Pasteboards, sheathing and blotting Papers; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the best quality, used in the counting house, or public office.

☞ Catalogues of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage starts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tuesday, Thursday*, and *Saturday*, at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the first day, at Snowhill the second day, at Northampton Court House the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the passengers find a safe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and the Stage starts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the first night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The distance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 80 miles less than on any stage route between those places.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the road, which is most excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any passenger, who, after having performed this route, will say that he ever travelled in a stage for the same distance, so good a road in America.

August 11. d1m. eotf.

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house & cash	20,000	dollars,	30,000, are 50,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash	25,000 40,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash	15,000 30,000
1 ditto	10,000	& cash	10,000 20,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash	5,000 10,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash	5,000 10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000	each, are	10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry. mwf

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities & prices

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hhks.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various colours
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open and exposed to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth street. nov. 10.

LANDING,

From on board the ship Cleopatra, Samuel Newell, commander, from London,

60 tons of the best clean Russia HEMP

60 casks of bottled BROWN STOUT.

For Sale by the subscribers, No. 21, Penn-street.

Willings & Francis.

Oct. 31. d

Just arrived,

From Port-au-Prince, and for Sale by the subscribers, No. 21, Penn-street,

642 hogsheads,
82 tierces
523 barrels
646 bags } Prime Coffee

Willings & Francis.

Oct. 28. §.

FOR SALE—by the Subscribers,

An elegant assortment of Madrass HANDKERCHIEFS, by the bale.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,

nov. 21. § Penn-street.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Madeira Wine, first quality, in pipes
Madeira Wine, New-York quality, in pipes
Lisbon WINE, in pipes
CLOVES and
NUTMEGS } of the latest importation, in boxes
Spanish Wool, in Bales, suitable for Hatters.

Willings & Francis,

Penn-street, No. 21.

Nov. 1. w&stf

A Journeyman Hair-Dresser,

WHO is sober and steady, and understands his business, may have immediate employment, on application to GEORGE ABBOTT, No. 9, Chesnut-street. nov. 27. eod1w.

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,

Benjamin Shewell, Master,

From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bonrdeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in cases } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do. }

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

PEALE'S MUSEUM.

THIS valuable repository of the works of Nature, so well calculated to delight the mind and enlarge the understanding, is opened daily, as usual. It [illegible] in an airy and healthy situation, and free from the epidemic that at present afflicts the city; it may, therefore, be frequented with the greatest safety.

As an Amusement, the study of Nature is the most rational and pleasing: as a Science, the most sublime and instructive. It elevates the mind and expands the heart. They

"*Whom Nature's works can charm, with God himself*
"*Hold converse.*"

Many interesting additions have lately been made to this Museum: and the feathered tribe, containing a variety of the most rare and beautiful subjects, is now very advantageously arranged. Waxen Figures, of Men large as life (some of them casts from nature) are here dressed in their proper habits, and placed in attitudes characteristic of their respective nations. Here may be seen the North-American Savage, and the Savage of South-America—a laboring Chinese, and the Chinese Gentleman—the sooty African, and the Kamtschadale—with some Natives of the South Sea Islands. The immense variety and interesting diversity which this Museum offers to the view, may be seen but cannot be described with full effect.

☞ Price only 1-4th of a dollar.

Sept. 28. 1aw

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-Street.

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING hurried for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to Charles F. Kupfer, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. Samuel Gore, Court-street, Boston.

Boston, Sept 30, 1797. O 4—2aw6w

Messrs. Timothy and Mason, Charleston; Messrs. Hodge and Boylan, Halifax, N. C. Messrs. Willett and O'Conner, Norfolk; Mr. Ellis Price, Alexandria; Messrs. Yundt and Brown, Baltimore; Mr. Hopkins, New-York; and Messrs. Hudson & Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Seymour, Savannah; are requested to insert the above once a week 6 weeks. The accounts to be forwarded to the Editor.